ALANTIC. ROM EUROPE.

PARLIAMENT.

BECH. War with

ance with Austria, in Consols.

ELL'S ADMISSIONS.

S LATER FROM THE CRIMEA. IMPORTANCE FROM SEBASTOPOL

Wreck of the Ships Queen of the West and Pride of the Seas.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, rrived at this port at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. he left Liverpool on Saturday, the 16th, but owing to accident to her rudder head she was compelled to put ik, She sailed again at half past nine o'clock on morning, the 18th ult. The Liverpool Albion of the 18th ult. gives the following particulars:—

the 19th uit, gives the following particulars:—
The United States Mail steamer Atlantic, Captain West, which sailed for New York on Saturday morning, at nine c'clock, with the usual muits and about ninety passengers, put back the same evening with rudder head damaged off the Northwest Lightship. Though the injury was of a trifling nature, Captain West deemei it his duty to setura to Liverpool in order to have the rudder effectually repaired. The work was immediately proceeded with, while she lay to su anchor, off Egrement, and it was expected to be finished in time to edable her to proceed to sea this morning. The passengers remulation board. This is the first departure of the Collins steamers from this port under the new arrangement, which, notwithstanding the withdrawal of several of the languar steamers for the transport service, secure; a

Among the passengers by the Atlantic is Mr. Daniel P. Sickles, bearer, we suppose, of despatches from Spain, France and Sweland.

sty of alliance with Austria. It appears that the at consols have fallen to 92. They had fallen to 1%, but recovered a little. The following table will

se of the 10th says:—
se opening of Parliament has divided the attention
se commercial world this week with the news from
Crimes and the Austrian treaty. Her Majosty's
chappears to have given general satisfaction, it
ing moloubt that the utmost vigor will be observed
so futer prosecution of the war. The Austrian
ty, it is believed, will hardly bear the favorable concline but you is less week. It appears to the

carest, being none other than the fate of the Abersen Ministry. Infinitely to the astonishment of the abile, and not less so apparently to that of their most tated supporters. Government have suddealy proposed their retention of the control of their like to their retention of the control of their like to their retention of the control of their like to their retention of the control of their like to their retention of the control of their like their like to their retention of the control of their like their like the control of their like their like the control of their like their like country of the garden at the control of any such employed to some extents doestie service, whether in this country or in garion aty abroad. Ministers, it is true, repulsate of entition of any such employment as the atternat, doing so, they must weaken the alleged necessal foresorting to an expedient so juxtly objections to be national feeling on every ground. They say the tree units as many. They say they want have in the control of the war, but they are unable to say that they may not recreated times as many. They say they want have the visit sever long it may last. Of its protracted that the can now no longer be a doubt, whatever like its yave been formerly. The Care, so far from long it is least degree intimidated by the pseudo-junction of versal ways the other was all, Prussia, to these reters a systematically preparing to carry on the cast of the control of the war. In the control of the control o

olowing can extract of a letter from St. Peters-

rd's iron foundry is in full work again. He has Haird's iron foundry is in full work again. He has sied for five screw engines, four of 300 and one of the power, and actually received £50,000 in ad-rithout depositing any guarantee, an unusual with government contracts. The Americans (the sign have had so much to do with the Moscow rail-re building a great many gunboats and screws; alone! Colt has been, or is still here, with his ma-dy to make the revolvers.

is stated in a despatch from Vienna of the 9th that this has sent her final summons to Russia, of which

is in has sent her final summons to Russia, of which following is a summary—

of modification of territorial possessions is demanded, sides the four points, an indemnification for the war sense is to be a basis for peace propositions. A fuerosia protectorate over the freeo-Catholic subsides of the Porte is declared inadmissible, as interferwith the Sultan's sovereign rights. The five Powers are the privileges and equal rights of the Chrisas. The Russian protectorate in the Principalities in the rim is declared extinct. The navigation of Subsides is to be guaranteed by the raning of Subsides in the privileges and two lines of battle ships. The resident of the Black Sea feet to be allowed to withdraw to Baltic. The free navigation to be insured by a reliable to the cleared neutral territors to be declared neutral territors.

other despatch from Vienna save :-Another despatch from Vienna says:—

(f.ere is a reliable report that Russia accepts the four cints a bases for peace negotiations, but rejects every interpretation derogatory to her honor and dignity. The saing (Sebastopol, or reduction of the Hack Sea fleet occass) for the maintenance of her possessions, will ever cluntarily be ceded. If inoffensive equivalents honder proposed, Russia promises acceptance.

It is ported from St. Fetersburg a despatch had been

by at Vienna, dated the 12th, stating that if negotio do not produce peace at the commencement of or year a conscription is ordered throughout Rusin every 1,000, thus producing an army of sei00 soldiers.

Azoff, corresponding in magnitude to our leases in form of the 14th. In an uspublished portion of Mensch koff's dispatch of the 24th ult., he states ar Cape Berdjanskaia, on the north coast of the off, a hurricane had literally demolished "the ier, driven on shore thirty five Russian vessels,

ed to pieces five others. reh of the Bussian reinforcements towards the d not ceased. The division of Gen. Popos had astopol, in order to reinipros the garrison.

4

headquarters of Prince Menschikoff, at which all the superior officers both of the army and navy were present, Admiral Nachmoff proposed to go out and attack the fleet, which had suffered from the tempest the pre-vious dry, but this advice was not taken, and it was re-solved still to remain on the defensive.

The following papers have been presented to the houses of Parliament:-

houses of Parliament:—
A convention between her Majesty and the United States of America, extending the termallowed for the operations of the mixed commission established under the convention of February 8, 1853, for the mutual settlement of claims. The high contracting parties agree that the time previously limited for the termination of the commission shall be extended for a period not exceeding four months after September 15, 1854. The treaty was signed at Washington on the 17th July, and the ratifications exchanged at London on the 18th August, 1854.

the terms in which Prince Gortschakoff has signified to Austria the Czar's willingness to treat on the four points: "Some journals have lately alluded to propositions of seace alleged to have been made by Russia to Franc and England. The Courts of Paris and London have no eceived any proposals of the kind from the Cabinet

St. Petersburg."

It is stated that a motion will be brought forward by forty-one members in the Prussian Chambers, urging the King to give his adhesion to the Western Powers.

A rumor was current (but it seems to rest on no foun-

dation) that Prussia had actually expressed a willing-ness to join the alliance, on condition that England and France will guarantee the integrity of her Baltic ports. Additional telegraphic despatches anticipatory of the China mail, mention that Admiral Stirling had negotiated a treaty with Japan, by which two ports were

opened to the British trade.

Lord Dudley Stuart's remains were buried at Hartford, 15th, and many manifestations of regret from the assembled mourners.

Lord Rutherford, a distinguished Scottish Judge is dead, aged 63. It is correct that an attempt is making to make Mr

Edward Oliver a bankrupt, on a trade debtor's summons The Canada arrived at Liverpool on Sunday m

An express from Tenby, dated Saturday 16th, to Lloyd's agent, states that the ship Queen of the West, Parnell, from New York to Liverpool, is on shore on Langharne Sands, Carmarthen Bay. The crew and pasengers, about 144 in number, were landed in safely

but it is feared the ship will prove a wreck. About 150 bales of cotton have washed ashore in Car-digan Bay from the wreck of the Pride of the Sea. The heel of the foremast of the wreck is burned off about six feet above the step, showing that the cargo must

## LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 10, 1304.
Opening of Parliament.—The Queen's speech.—Analysis
of the Speech.—The Debate.—Analysis of the Debate.
The Opposition and the Government.—The Treaty with
the United States.—Le Medecin malgré lui.—Popularity and Disracli-The Treaty with Austria-Lord John Russell's Account of it—Astonishment of his Colleague

—A Fix—The Times attacks Lord John—The Theatre of War-Sebastopol, 4th December-No new Battle-The Frankfort Diet-Russia and Austria-Miscellaneous.

Parliament was opened in due form by her Majesty Queen Victoria, in person, on Tuesday, 12th inst. We had what is called here Queen's weather, that is to say a bright sunny day, and thousands flocked to see the royal cortegé. If any one who was present had previously entertained a doubt of the popularity of the war against Russia, that doubt must have been dispelled by the enthusiasm with which the Queen and the ministers were greeted, and the opposition was equally cheered, as their intention to support all measures for carrying on the war was well known. The first point that will strike you is the brevity of the speech; the second that the word peace is not men-tioned in it. No hopes of negotiation for peace are held

out; but her Majesty cannot doubt that Parliament hares her conviction of the necessity of sparing no ef forts to prosecute the war with the greatest vigor and effect. Her Majesty then compliments the Emperor of the French and the French troops. The observations respecting the recent treaty with

Austria are vague and unsatisfactory. It is not styled an offensive and defensive treaty; her Majesty simply auticipates important advantages from it to the comm

Her Majesty then alludes with satisfaction to the set tlement of American claims; the state of the revenue is declared to be satisfactory, and an appeal is made anally to the patriotism of the country.

The debate which ensued filled forty-two columns of the fimes newspaper. The whole policy of the government was indicated by the respective ministers. opposition did not propose an amendment, and the aladopted in both houses.

The Earl of Durby, the leader of the opposition in the

Lords, commenced by saying that the present was no time for discussing whether the war could have been avoided or not. In the Commons the opposition speech was made by

Sir J. Pakington, and was referred to by a flong and able speech from Sidney flerbert. It was a defence of the government measures in the commissariat and medical departments. Layard, who has been picking up notes on the heights

before Sebastopol, and been looking at things in the Crimea himself, only having returned to town a few days previous to the opening of Parliament, got up when Sidney Herbert sat down. He blamed everything, the commissariat, the ambulances, the medical staff, &c. He pit hed into the Baltic squadron, censured the conduct of our government in Greece, blamed our policy in Asia
—le wished to know why the treaty with Austria was not laid upon the table; his impression was, it was only waste paper and instead of leading to an alliance would raise fresh obstacles and difficulties.

Disraeli complained, in his usual sarcastic tone that

so cabinet minister had risen to answer Layard, and in a long ironical speech endeavored to turn all the govern

"If (concluded Disraeli) we are to have equivocal allies if we are to have allies who only interfere to mystifyto endanger when they ought to act, I say, no Austrian alliance !-no four points !-no secret articles !-but let France and England together solve this great question, and establish and secure the civilization of Europe."

Lord John Russell rose in reply. He made a state nent respecting the treaty with Austria. After stating that he (Lord John) was never satisfied that Austri had pursued that course which her duty to Europe should have induced her to take, he added, that she ought to have joined the maritime powers sooner.

In conclusion Lord John Russell said:—
It was only at the end of July last that her prepara In conclusion Lord John Russell said:

It was only at the end of July last that her preparations were nearly completed, and I remember perfectly well at the end of the session that I stated, in answer to a question from the homorable member for Montrose (whose absence this evening I lament), that I said that though Austria was piedged not to make any arrangement with Russia, except on certain bases that had been laid down, she was by no means pledged to under take a war in conjunction with the maritime Powers (Hear, hear.) She has now gone a step further, but had not gone as far as the especied to go (f. peace be not restored at the end of the year. (Hear, hear.) She has agreed with na that if she should be at war with Russia a treaty offensive and defensive should juse facto exist between Austria, England and France. (Hear, hear.) hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear hear, hear hear, hear hear, hear hear, hear hear, from the opposition.) I understand, however, the meaning of that article, certainly, as not containing anything very precise. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) I understand, however, the meaning of that article cortainly, as not containing anything very precise. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) I understand, however, the meaning of that article to be that, if England and France shall propose conditions of peace which are in conformity with the four bases, and which seem to Austria to come within the terms of those bases; and if Russia shall refuse her assent to such treaty of peace, then Austria will no longer hesitate, but take part in the alliance, and that an offensive and defensive alisance will take place. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to overstate the engagement in any way, and I admit that Austria would reduce Russia too much, and diminish too greatly her weight in Europe, and that she could move be expected to agree to them. Such might be her language. She leaves hersolf at liberty to say this without any treach of faith, and one of the last things I i should wish to do would be to impute to

bases, then that in the next campaign the forces of Austria will be joined with those of England and France. (Hear, hear.) It may be said that we should have got far better terms, but we could not enforce terms on an independent power, and it is better to have such a treaty with Austria rather than leave Austria unconnected with us and without any ties to bind her te us. (Hear, hear.) That was the belief of her Majesty's government and still more strongly the persuasion of the government of the Emperor of the French. (Hear, hear.) I always thought it was much to be lamented that Austria was stardy, and Russia had been enabled to despatch a part of her troops on the Panube to the Crimos, which played our gallant troops there at so great a disadvantage. (Hear, hear.) I would agree with mich of what the hon, member for Aylesbury has said with respect to three of the conditions, but that I uever have been able to get anybody to tell me how we are to effect our object except by a long and protracted war. (Hear, hear.)

This explanation of the treaty with Austria is by no means regarded as satisfactory. The other members of cans regarded as satisfactory. The other members of the government are very savage with Lord John Russell, and their organ, the Times, of this morning, devotes a

leader to the subject. The Times save :--

leader to the subject. The Times says;—
The production of the treaty can alone terminate this contfoversy; but if it should prove, when the text of the instrument is before us, that our version of the matter is correct, we trust that suitable notice will be taken of the indiscretion of a minister who, on such an occasion, could misrepresent the essential conditions of a treaty so deeply affecting not only the honor of his collegues, but that of the crewn and its allies.

The obligations of the treaty we believe to be that, in the event of hostilities breaking out between Austria and Russis, the three Powers engage to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance; and that if peace be not secured before the termination of this year upon the bases jointly agreed upon by all the three Powers, they will concert such measures as may effectually accomplish the end they have in view.

The treaty will probably be laid on the table to-night.

With the exception of a smart skirmish on the night of tachment of English rifles took possession of a Russian position, and a sortic made by the garrison on the night of the 22d, nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. Since the battle of Inkermann the Russians have remained inactive. Both armies are digging buts.

Omer Pasha has embarked at Varna with 35,000 troops of the Danube army, for the Crimea. The allied troops are in excellent health and spirits, and the fearful storm of the 14th November and its disasters are now for gotten, or simply talked about over the bivouac fire .-

The London papers give long and graphic accounts of that fearful day. Such a storm had not been witnessed for thirty years. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon are both laid up at Constantinople. The health of the Duke is considerably shaken by recent events. The statement that Prussia has adhered to the treaty

between Austria and the Western Powers is not correct,

-at least it is premature. The following is the resolution that has been adopted by the Diet in regard to the last additional article to the April treaty:—

last additional article to the April treaty—
The High Assembly, whilst it publicly adheres, in the name of the most serene German Confederation, through the present declaration, and on the basts of Art. 2 of the federal acts, and of Arts. 1. 3, 5, 6, and 7 of the Vienna concluding acts, to the additional article to the treaty of the 20th of April, concorded between the august Courts of Vienna and Berlin on the 26th November uit, and extended by a resolution of the Diet of the 24th of July last, so as to constitute an offensive and defensive treaty results. realy, resolves—

1. That the Germanic Diet, as a European power, ac-

1. That the Germanic Diet, as a European power, acknowledges the well known four preliminary points, according to their apparent contents, as an appropriate foundation for paving the way to a legal and secure state of peace on Europe, and especially the tirst and second points, as appropriate, and to be maintained from the point of view of German interests.

2. That in accordance therewith the stipulations for peace should be pursued with energy on this principle.

3. That on the other side, however, an attack in Austria, be it on the imperial territory. 3. That on the other side, however, an attack in Austria, be it on the imperial territory, or against its troops in the principalities, engages the whole of Germany to support Austria with all its available means.

4 In consequence whereof, and in consideration of the increasing menacing aspect of European affairs, the military committee shall be charged to take the necessary steps for appropriate federal military readiness.

5. And also that the two combined committees for Oriental and military affairs shall be empowered to concert such propositions as may be deemed requisite for carrying out all military measures commensurate with necessities.

It is a great point gained by Austria. Praisia will

now have to sail in her wake. The address in reply to the King of Prussia's speech contains the following paragraph:-

contains the following paragraph:—
We acknowledge with profound thanks your Majesty's paternal solicitude for the country in maintaining for it as long as possible the blessings of peace. But we feel ourselves bound in our consciences to state most respectfully to your Majesty that, a cording to our conviction as well as that of the vast majority of the country, the time is come when Prassia, whilst she safeguards her special and North German interests, can, by a prompt and decided return into the Europeans community, which the other great German Power still allies with her has steadfastly maintained and just now strengthened, avoid the dangerous position of a complete isolation; and that the object of a poace founded on legality, secured against all future danger—that is, a durable peace—can only be attained by your Majesty throwing into the balance of decisions the full weight of your voice, strengthened by acts.

Should the united voice of Europe find no hearing.

Should the united voice of Europe find no hea [meaning from Russia,] and your Majesty set; you necessitated to call forth the whole strength of country, then the nation will know that the heavy faces of blood and goods are not imposed upon foreign interests, but for the elevated treasures of a of independence, and the honor of their fatherland; folkwing the appeal of their king, will show in Prussian manner that we are powerful in unity. It speaks the sentiments of the Prussian people. There are various runners in town of a battle he

sented a marked contrast to the brilliancy of the uniforms and decorations by which he was surrounded. Among the earlier arrivals was Count Walewski, who was engaged in a long conversation with the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Clarendon. M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador, was warmly greeted by many of his

member of the Imperial Admiralty at Constantinople, and his suite, and the sides-de-camp of the Rajah of Puttealah.

At 20 min the past 2 o'clock the gorgeous procession of herales, poursuivanta, pages, officers of the royal household, and great officers of State, swept in, and the assembly ross to great the arrival of her Majesty, who, giving her hand to Prince Albert, was led by the Prince to the throne. Upon her Majesty's left stood the Earl of Aberdeen, bearing the Sword of State, and upon her right were the Marquis of Win-hester, with the Cap of Maintenance; the Marquis of Win-hester, with the Cap of Maintenance; the Marquis of Lanaklowne, bearing the crown upon a velvet cushion, and the other Ministers and officers of State.

Having graciculty signified her desire that the assembly should reasons their seats, Sir Augustus Clifford, Gen leman Usher of the Hack Rod, received the Queen's commands to summon to the royal presence the members of the Heuse of Commons, who shortly appeared at the bar, headed by the Speaker in his robes of office. The Ministry were represented by Lord J. Russell and Sir W. Molesworth, who stood at the Speaker's right. The momentary noise c. assioned by the arrival of the Lower House having subsided, her Majesty, in a clear and distinct voice, delivered the following most gracious Epecch:—

\*\*HER QUEEN'S SPEECH.\*\*

My Lords and G millmen.—

There called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures to all enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are agasted with the utural vigor and ellect. This a second of the summan of the page of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

The hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, and the givy acquired in sommon, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which haspily subsists between the two nations.

glory acquired in semmon, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion bare been equitably adjusted.

These treaties will be laid before you.

Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remain uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudense you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commers.—

In the estimates which will be presented to you I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—

I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of 300d, we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

termination.

The passage relative to the victories of the Crimes, which Her Majesty declared had filled her with gratitude and admiration, was delivered with graceful emotion.

Her Majesty, having delivered her Speech, rose, and giving her hand to below allows, left the house.

The assembly then dispersed.

Their lordships reassembled at five o'clock.

Their levelships reassembled at five o'clock.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HER MAJESTY'S SPRECH—
IMPORT ANY DEBATE.

The LORD CHANGELOR having read the speech delivered by her Majesty.

The Duke o' Lakes rose to propose that a humble address be presented to her Majesty in answer to her Majesty in maswer to her Majesty in maswer to her Majesty in maswer to her Majesty in most gracious speech, and in doing so claimed their lordships forbestance for his unaccustomed efforts in the performance of so important a task.

Lord Assumptions seconded the address, expressing his regret that the duty of so doing should have fallen upon him, in con-equence of the illness of a noble earl recently called to that # other than the duty of so doing should have fallen upon him, in con-equence of the illness of a noble earl recently called to that # other than the duty of the speech, having been read.

SPRECH OF LORD DERBY. The Farl of Lemay said-My lords, her Majesty has called us together at this unusual period of the year to deliberate upon subjects of the highest and deepest imdeliberate upon subjects of the highest and deepest importance, not to this country alone, but also to Europe and to the world at large; and if, under these circumstances, it had been my duty to raise any objection or any caril to the terms of the speech from the throne—if it had been my intention to propose any amendment, or to enter into any controversy—I should undowntedly have preferred that some of her Mojesty's Ministers should have first had the opportunity of stating fully their views and of explaining the conduct pursued by her hipsey's government, in order that I might have had the advantage of referring to their statements. My lords, I rejoice at the aitered with the speech of the last year. I rejoice that at last circumstances, which have compelled the ament even of the noble earl at the head of the government, have satisfied har Majesty's Ministers that there is no course to whight of your voice, strengthened by acts.
Shandt to united voice of Europe and to hearing in control to united voice of Europe and to hearing the country, then the nation will know that the know t

for recruiting her Majeaty's military forces in Manchesters and the aljoining forum, arising partly from the general stream the aljoining forum, arising partly from the general stream of the stream of the stream of the country. But in some measure, doubtless, from a considerable number of hands being out of work, left Majeaty informs us that she has concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and digital discussion have been equilably adjusted. It must, of course, be a matter of satisfaction to us to have that any subjects of difference—and especially of with us by the time of blood, of language, of laws, and with whom spon all occarions I trust if well be the desire, as I am sure it is the interest, of this country to keep up the mor close and intimate connections, have been adjusted. That treaty will be haid before your lordships, and until it is before us it would be improper for me to pronounce any opinion upon its merits, or as the experiment of the process of the Crown. My lords, the other subjects which are to occupy the attention of Parliament in the course of the present season—the species of "c outers" which is substituted for the magniloquent promises held fore in form erspecies (a laugh)—are included in a very modest paragraph, which expresses a hope that, and it he pressure of var, other matters of great most be neglected. We have not received, either from Ber Majeaty's pure work of the course of the subreas, and interest of these various insportant measures, and their nature and character may possibly be hidden at present from the knowledge of the Calbine titself. (A laugh.) For Majeaty's longe that if various important masures and the substitute of the present provided in the royal speech which have no reference to the war, I proceed to that much more important and all engrages in the substitute of the present provided that the robust provided in the substitute of the subs

ments, suffering from cold, from privation, from hanger, in some cases from all but naiselines, when we remember that they were placed under the disadvantage of a surprise in the darkness of a forgy morning, when I find that these men, who won the heights of Almas in the course of three hours from a numerically superior army, resisted the assault of an army seven times stronger than themselves, and for eight hours maintained the unequal context, sometimes even without assumination, our troops on those bloodstained heights being reinforced and supported by a portion of their gallant allies; when I remember these deeds of arms—aye, and even the unfortants but actounding charge made by our gallant cavalry—I say that no words can do justice to the merits of such brave and heroic soldiers. (Loud cheering, I say that when we read the history of that campaign—when we read it, not as politicians, but as men and as Englishmen (cheers)—there cannot be a heart that does not throb with honest and generous pride that these much-enduring, all-daring, all-daring, all-daring, all-daring, all-daring, all-daring all-daring

minor details, or to enter into discussion upon this with matter in which I think a bester arrangement of that matter in which I think a bester arrangement eraments in this—that they have from the commencement, and before the commencement of war, lived, as it were, from hand to mouth—(hear, hear), that they never anticigated in due time the contingencies of the struggle in which they were about to engage; that they never considered the greatness of the undertaking upon which they were entering, and which they were controlled the control of the day, but those exigencies which the fortune of war rendered inevitable. (Hear, hear.) One of the first maximum of war is to leave as little as possible to chance—to be prepared against every possible contingency, and to make these preparations—attrawagant, if you have been appeared against every possible contingency, and to make these preparations—attrawagant, if you have been appeared to the first and could, however, knowing the unwillingness and reluctance with which her Majesty's government permitted themselves to be dragged into the war—I cannot but esteriate doubt whether they had among them those who were capable and disposed to take a sufficiently exist in the course pursued by her Majesty's government warm in the course pursued by her Majesty's government in the course pursued by her Majesty's government in the course pursued by her Majesty's government in the course of the war. (Hear, hear.) We were "too late" in our declaration of war. (Mear, hear.) We seen "too late" in our declaration of war. (Mear, hear.) We seen "too late" in our declaration of war. (Mear, hear.) We were "too late" in our declaration of war. (Mear, hear.) We were "too late" in our declaration of war. (Mear, hear.) We were "too late" in our declaration of war. (Mear, hear.) we were "too late" in our declaration of war. (Mear, hear.) and our war of the provision of the war. Hear, and the had an increase of simply the purpose of the war. (Mear, hear, hear) in the subject of the war of the manua receive except the reserves you had in England, which were maxuliable in case of disaster, and consequently you launched forth your army to depend upon its own resources, without sufficient provision being made for them, or due foresight exercised upon the part of the British government. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Perhaps it may be said that the object for which the twops were sent out was the defence of Constantinople and the support of the army of Omer Pasha, in preventing the Russians from penetrating farther into the Principalities. Setting aside the very subordinate condition in which that hypothesis places the British army, I say that, from the first, that was not the declaration of the British government of the intention and object of the war. Nor was it possible for the war to be limited to such an object. I remember that on the 19th of June, in answer to my noble and learned triend, who is not now in his place, (Lord Lyndhurst), the noble earl opposite opportunely declared, as he had declared before, that the object of the war was not merely to afford protection to Constantinople, but to settle at once and for ever that question of Russian supremacy which had been growing in importance for years, not to say centuries—which had been forced upon us, and which was to be settled unce and for ever. That was the declaration made by the noble earl on the 19th of June, and it was made in almost similar terms on the Elst of March, the day on which the Queen's message announcing the celeration of war was delivered. It may be said that when the Principalities were relieved from Russian invasion, the whole course of the campaign was altered—that, in fact, the allies assumed that of may be said that when the principalities were relieved from Russian invasion, the whole course of the campaign was altered—that, in fact, the allies assumed that you to say? The siege of filliaria was raised about the 25d of June the Turkish troops had been victorious, and, by their own unassisted efforts, but the first of the four part o

October. He said—

Government did not conceal from themselves the great r ;
possibility of their orging on the commanders of both
certiers an attack paper behaviorally incy were not incorrant
of the opinion enterialized by many dictinguished officers of
overg country in Europe, that, if not impromable the attempt was of a most difficult sature, but they did their that
is independence and integrity of Turkey was a more jake
to long as that fortron was deconed improposible. It
is not the preventional did think that, with the ministance of the French, these two forces, acting in confinit on
appraision, could achieve all that it was possible for men to

Lord J. Russell on the 27th of October observedformediately after the sings of Hillstria was raised it became a question hoth with the government at home and with the generals, what should be done on the slopes of the Blank

I should have thought that even before the raising of the siege of Ellstria it had been considered what should be done next, supposing the siege to be raised, it appears, however, that only in the event of the siege of Ellstria being raised did the government determine what to do next. (Hear.) The noble lord continues— The government at home thought the time was somethe